

**2026 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Electronic Packet**

# **Special Committee**



**Washington Model**

**Organization of American States**

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



**OAS**

More rights for more people

**April 7-10, 2026**

## **ENSURING A HAITIAN LED SOLUTION TO STABILITY BY FACILITATING POLITICAL DIALOGUE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (b) of the Organization of American States Charter which affirms that Member States are obliged “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 3 (e) of the OAS Charter which establishes that “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State”;

Article 1 of The Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations en/S/RES/2793 (2025) “Overview of Security Council Resolutions”, which authorizes member states to transition from the Multinational Security Support mission into a Gang Suppression Force in Haiti;

The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), created by AG/RES. 1650 (XXIX-O/99) (1999), is the only regional entity within OAS whose purpose is to promote and develop cooperation among Member States to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism in the Americas;

The CICTE defines terrorism as “a serious criminal phenomenon, (...) attacks democracy; impedes the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; threatens the security of states, destabilizing and undermining the foundations of all society; and seriously impacts the economic and social development of the states in the region”;

CONSIDERING:

Haitian gangs have absorbed state authority operating in a system that now disrupts routine civilian life, violates human rights, and impedes political and economic development;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the ongoing political and security crisis in Haiti, which has delegitimized state authority, contributed to delayed elections, weakened governing institutions, diminished public trust in the government, and disrupted democratic continuity;

Regarding the ongoing humanitarian crisis, characterized by food insecurity, displacement, and lack of resources that has been intensified by prolonged political instability and lack of a national government capable of effectively coordinating humanitarian response and long-term recovery efforts;

With the knowledge that women, adolescents, and children continue to bear a disproportionate impact of the crisis including increased sexual violence; and

RECALLING:

The 2025 OAS Haiti Roadmap, outlining a Haitian led approach to stability and peace with regional and international support,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the resilience and continued engagement of Haitian political actors and civil society organizations working to restore democratic principles amid ongoing humanitarian challenges.
2. To acknowledge the Organization of American States' Haiti Roadmap as the guiding framework for rebuilding the Haitian government and providing stabilization for the people of Haiti.
3. To request the General Secretariat, through the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) to assist with the development of an analytical assessment and diagnosis of the extent to which Haitian gangs exhibit characteristics of terrorism.

4. To establish a temporary OAS Democracy Monitoring Working Group for Haiti to promote stabilization and support Haitian political dialogue, while monitoring human rights in the nation by:
  - a. Providing technical and advisory assistance through the Working Group to Haiti to help facilitate the democratic process and ensure fair election processes, including electoral observation and training;
  - b. Direct the CICTE to help Haitian actors determine what groups are not legitimate political actors;
  - c. Operating for an initial two-year renewable mandate, subject to review by the OAS General Assembly and Haitian political actors;
  - d. Supporting a Haitian-set agenda designed to increase confidence among Haitian political stakeholders by facilitating initiatives and communication processes that reinforce trust in democratic institutions; and
  - e. With respect to Haiti's sovereignty, submit timely public and internal reports to the OAS General Secretariat summarizing findings, progress, and recommendations.
  - f. With respect to Haitian sovereignty, submit timely public and internal reports to the OAS General Secretariat, itemizing financial contributions and ensuring full transparency to Haitian political actors and civil society to maintain national autonomy in fund allocation and oversight.
  
5. To encourage Member States, Permanent Observers, the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as private philanthropic organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide voluntary financial and technical contributions to support the implementation of this resolution.
  
6. To strongly urge Member States, the OAS, the UN, the AU, the EU, and ASEAN to support continuous monitoring and transparent reporting of human rights violations and gender-based violence in Haiti.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.		
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

**STRENGTHENING REGIONAL EFFORTS TO STABILIZE THE CURRENT SECURITY  
CRISIS IN HAITI THROUGH BELLIGERENT CONTAINMENT AND ASSISTING THE  
HAITIAN GOVERNMENT**

Special Committee

Topic 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by El Salvador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(j) of the OAS Charter, which states “Proper nutrition, especially through the acceleration of national efforts to increase the production and availability of food”;

Article 34(l) of the OAS Charter, which recognizes “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life”;

Article 37 of the OAS Charter, which states “The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

Article 45(a) of the OAS Charter, which recognizes “All human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security;

Article 45(f) of the OAS Charter, which states “The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system”;

Article 2 of the Social Charter of the Americas recognizes “The promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”;

Article 18 of the Social Charter of the Americas “Everyone is entitled to adequate food without discrimination. Member states commit to making every effort needed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. Member states commit to taking the steps needed to achieve full access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, including steps to foster the conditions required for everyone to be free from hunger”;

CONSIDERING:

The presence of criminal gangs has worsened the security situation in Haiti, leading to significant instability and complications for the functioning of civil society, resulting in a breakdown of infrastructure, health services, and democracy;

That the Haitian people are victims of homicide, sexual violence, extortion, homelessness, displacement, and forced recruitment as a result of various gangs;

That gang presence results in a refugee crisis, continued violence, the trade of illicit drugs and firearms, as well as significant challenges to future elections and continued legitimacy of the Haitian government;

That vigilante groups have taken up arms across the country to combat gangs and protect their

communities;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in 2025, 5.4 million Haitians, approximately half the population, face acute food insecurity;

That the breakdown of public and mental health infrastructure as a result of illegal gang activity. Their infliction of harm against civilians and attacks against hospitals, including the largest hospital in the country, which was burned in February 2025;

That according to UN News, around 85% of the capital Port-au-Prince is controlled by gangs, with organized crime increasingly affecting the communities across the country. The security crisis endangers fellow member states such as the Dominican Republic and the broader Caribbean region;

That the Kenyan-led MSS (Multinational Security Support) and current GSF (Gang Suppression Force) have yet to provide significant gains in combating Haitian gang activity;

That the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has long recognized organized crime as a significant barrier to socioeconomic development, recognizing the need for law enforcement as well as public-health centered solutions;

That gangs pose a significant threat to children, as 30% of gang members are children; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 3039 (LV-O/25), which calls for articulation of Inter-American and international cooperation in Haiti between multilateral, regional and bilateral actors, as well as for Haitian authorities to return law and order, allowing humanitarian aid and setting the grounds for elections to be held again;

AG/RES. 3007 (LIII-O/23) and AG/RES. 3023 (LIV-O/24) which reiterated support of member states to return power and order to the Haitian government and called for greater collaboration within the hemisphere and coordination to immediately address the current crisis in Haiti,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that detained gang members over the age of 18 be extradited to the Terrorism Confinement Center (CECOT) or other maximum security prisons in the hemisphere.
  - a. Those detained who are under 18 will be enrolled in educational facilities and apprenticeships established in Haiti.
  - b. Priority of extradition will be given to gang leadership and those convicted of violent crimes as well as trafficking charges.
2. To suggest that member states bolster the GSF and Haitian security forces with what financial, material and logistical assistance which they can provide.
3. To designate the implementation of a system that registers and trains those operating as vigilantes which are combating gang violence in their communities, working with the GSF.

4. To encourage the establishment of a dedicated funding mechanism to support stability in Haiti, which will be funded by contributions from international donors such as: the UN United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, member states, private sector partners, and philanthropic organizations.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

## FACILITATING HAITI'S CAPACITY FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(g) of the OAS Charter which establishes that in order for the Organization of American States to “fulfil its regional obligations,” it must “eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

Article 34(f) of the OAS Charter states that “Member States agree that... the elimination of extreme poverty” is an objective that Member States should “devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing the following basic goals: Stability of domestic price levels, compatible with sustained economic development and the attainment of social justice”;

Article 94 of the OAS Charter asserts that “The purpose of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development is to promote cooperation among the American States for the purpose of achieving integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty”;

Article 111 of the OAS Charter states that “The General Secretariat shall promote economic, social, juridical, educational, scientific, and cultural relations among all the Member States of the Organization, with special emphasis on cooperation for the elimination of extreme poverty”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) states that its purpose is “to help eliminate poverty”;

Article 3(I) of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) explains that among its functions and powers is “to periodically evaluate the execution of cooperation activities with a view to adopting decisions it finds appropriate for their improvement and for the most efficient use of funds, and report to the General Assembly”;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) establishes that the “CIDI may create such permanent committees as it deems necessary to facilitate its work. Permanent committees shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure for Regular and Special Meetings of CIDI”;

RECOGNIZING:

That a \$2.6 billion stabilization plan to help with economic growth in Haiti has been implemented by the OAS. The Charter of the Organization of American States in AG/RES. 3039 (LV-O/25) requested “the Secretary General to develop, in consultation with the government of Haiti, the BINUH (Bureau integre des Nations Unies en Haiti [United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti]) and the MSS (Multinational Security Support Mission to Haiti) mission, within 45 days of this resolution’s adoption, develop a consolidated Action Plan concerning the support by the OAS to Haitian authorities in matters of multidimensional security, humanitarian assistance, building political consensus, holding free and fair elections, and detailing and prioritizing development strategies which address the root causes of poverty, inequality, unemployment, and crime in Haiti;

That the UN Security Council Resolution 2783 established the UN Support Office in Haiti on September 30, 2025. “The UNSOH (United Nations Support Office in Haiti) will be made up of civilian personnel and Member States, provided uniformed personnel as well as government-provided personnel, with a leadership team based in Port-au-Prince. The team will maintain close and sustained collaboration, coordination, and information sharing in support of the Global Security Framework (GSF) between all United Nations political, development, humanitarian, and financial entities, as well as other local and international partners operating in Haiti to leverage existing resources”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That nearly sixty percent of the population of Haiti lives below the national poverty line, with a significant portion of the population facing conditions of extreme poverty and daily survival challenges; and

That persistent poverty and limited economic opportunities continue to exacerbate humanitarian conditions and hinder long-term development efforts within Haiti,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the current Secretary General of the OAS for creating a multi-year roadmap to address the crisis and coordinated international support and cooperation.
2. To recommend that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development invest in environmental workshops to support capacity-building in sustainable land management practices in Haiti, including agroforestry. Soil erosion and deforestation lead to landslides and flooding. This is tied to food insecurity, which is why poverty is a continuous struggle.
3. To request the UN Support Office for Haiti to help strengthen Haiti’s tax collection system by getting involved in the country’s financial management.
4. To encourage the MSS in Haiti, in coordination with the government of Haiti and relevant international partners, to support the protection of critical economic activities and infrastructure projects from disruptions, in a manner that promotes long-term sustainability and stability.
5. To request the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), to partner with Haiti and develop the “Haiti Economic Collaboration” (HEC): This Body will function as a line of communication and future planning and will:
  - a. Serve as a communication channel between Haiti and OAS member states.
  - b. Help develop and enforce Haiti’s economic recovery effort by identifying sectors for investments, creating job opportunities, and increasing agricultural production.
  - c. Provide technical assistance and policy guidance to strengthen Haiti’s economic recovery strategies, upon request of the government of Haiti.
  - d. Facilitate information-sharing and transparency regarding ongoing international assistance efforts supporting Haiti’s economic stabilization.
7. To call upon the CIDI to help establish the Haiti Women’s Agricultural Recovery Initiative (HWARI), a program designed to improve food security and promote sustainable economic development in rural Haiti by supporting women-led agricultural enterprises through microfinance and technical assistance, by:

- a. Facilitating access to microloans for Haitian women farmers and small entrepreneurs through partnerships with regional development institutions, including the Inter-American Development Bank and the Pan American Development Foundation.
  - b. Providing agricultural training and technical assistance, including sustainable farming practices, crop diversification, and climate-resilient agricultural methods in cooperation with international development agencies and agricultural NGOs.
  - c. Prioritizing rural and food-insecure communities, particularly in regions where agricultural production can significantly improve household nutrition and local food supply.
  - d. Supporting the formation of women-led farming cooperatives to allow small farmers to pool resources, share equipment, and collectively access local and regional markets.
  - e. Encouraging the development of local food supply chains and markets to enable women farmers to sell surplus crops, generate income, and strengthen community-level economic resilience.
8. To require fiscal reports from the Haiti Economic Collaboration (HEC) to help measure the decrease in poverty and economic gain.
9. To request voluntary financial contributions from international financial institutions, who have historically funded similar projects, such as Fonkoze, Hope for Haitians, The Haiti Plunge, and Member States to fund proposed initiatives.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Faculty Advisor)*

Cosignatories:

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ |

*(Signature of Delegate)*

*(Country Represented)*

## **SOLUTIONS FOR ENSURING STABILIZATION WITHIN HAITI AND ITS GOVERNMENT**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms that, “the American States establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”;

Article 1.2 of the United Nations Charter, which states that, “to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace”;

Article 17.1 of the Caribbean Community Charter, which reaffirms that, “States shall adopt and implement all appropriate measures to ensure good governance which is just, open and accountable”;

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which calls on member states to, “ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that, “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations,” and “shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws”;

Article 37 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which states that “Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any member state is seriously affected”;

Article 42 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes that, “integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere is one of the objectives of the inter-American system and, therefore, shall orient their efforts and take the necessary measures to accelerate the integration process, with a view of establishing a Latin American common market in the shortest possible time”;

Article 43 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms that, “Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects and to their financing”;

NOTING THAT:

Over half of the Haitian population struggles daily to afford food, giving the country one of the highest rates of food insecurity in the world;

According to a Reuters article published in October of 2025, over 5.7 million Haitians are currently suffering from severe food insecurity;

In 2020 only about 45% of the population had access to electricity but only 12.5% of the population was connected legally according to the “*Haiti Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment*” published by the World Bank Group in 2024;

Haiti’s GDP has declined in recent years due to political instability, gang violence, and natural disasters, with estimates showing a sharp decline estimated to be around –4.2% in 2024 according to Lloyds Bank;

According to the United Nations, the alarming increase in the recruitment of child soldiers in Haitian gangs, which has displaced families and placed children (45% of Haiti’s population is under 18 years-old) and life-threatening situations; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

World Food Programme (WFP) and their accomplishment of reaching 2.2 million Haitians last years, despite the lack of security and growing resource challenges during the famine;

Haitian Military and the Haitian National Police (PNH) for their continued operations under duress and cooperation with multiple international trainers to modernize tactical operations; and

The Organization of American States for its commitment to restoring democratic order in Haiti and its assistance in reestablished electoral processes,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the Member States’ efforts for the benefit of the Haitian people.
2. To urge Member States to deploy sufficient numbers of highly qualified police trainers, in close coordination with relevant United Nations bodies, for the purpose of enhancing the professional capacity of the Haitian National Police, thereby strengthening national security, combating criminal activity, and safeguarding the well-being of the Haitian population.
3. To invite Member States to contribute to the reconstruction and long-term stabilization of Haiti’s economy by facilitating equitable trade arrangements, supporting access to international markets, and establishing lawful labor-mobility or work-exchange programs that provide Haitian citizens with meaningful economic opportunities.



**Facilitating Haiti's Capacity for Economic Recovery and Development by Implementing Provisional Government**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as one of its main purposes “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which emphasizes: “development plans for the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 95(c), Section 2, of the OAS Charter, which calls for: “Improvement and extension of education to cover all levels, promotion of scientific and technological research, through technical cooperation, and support for cultural activities”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The commitment of the international community to promote sustainable development and institutional stability around the world;

The importance of regional cooperation in promoting economic growth, political stability, and social development among Member States of the OAS;

RECOGNIZING:

The participation of Haiti and Panama in the Inter-American Committees of the Council for Integral Development to ensure continuity in sectoral dialogue on partnership for development and identify multilateral cooperation initiatives,

That Haiti has not held elections for 10 years and has had no functioning parliament since 2019,

The significant political, economic, and institutional challenges currently facing Haiti, and the need for coordinated regional efforts to support its recovery and long-term development;

The importance of establishing stable governmental institutions capable of promoting democratic governance, economic growth, and improved living conditions for the Haitian population;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That approximately \$3.4 billion in assistance has been funded through the United States toward Haiti's reconstruction, development, and institutional capacity-building efforts;

The international support committed to Haiti through the UNDP's contributions of US\$73 million to bolster security, promote institutional continuity and advance stabilization and economic transformation;

The need for regional cooperation among Member States to support democratic governance, economic recovery, and infrastructure development within Haiti;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts in supporting the people of Haiti in developing a free and fair government representative of the people;
2. To invite Member States of the Organization of American States to collaborate in programs aimed at Haiti's economic recovery, particularly in the areas of infrastructure development, agricultural productivity, public administration, and education;
3. To establish a voluntary monetary fund to support a provisional government in Haiti and promote regional stability, with initial contributions provided by Panama and subsequent voluntary contributions determined by other Member States;
4. To encourage cooperation between the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) and the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy (SSD), to ensure that electoral processes in Haiti are supported by broader democratic institution-building efforts and the use of the voluntary monetary fund to help the provisional Government developed in Haiti;
5. To use the monetary fund to support the organization and administration of free, fair, and transparent elections in Haiti, including technical assistance, election monitoring, and voter education programs, as well as programs to promote democracy, including institutional reform, political dialogue, and governance support;
6. To establish yearly reports on the cooperation of both departments, and the overall progress of the voluntary monetary fund in Haiti;
7. To promote regional partnerships between members of the Organization of American States that support sustainable economic growth, job creation, and improved living standards in Haiti, in coordination with the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and its specialized committees;

8. To request periodic review and reporting on the progress of these initiatives every 12 months by the appropriate bodies of the Organization of American States;

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING AN OAS-LED MULTINATIONAL SECURITY  
AND INSTITUTIONAL STABILIZATION TASK FORCE FOR THE SECURITY AND  
REHABILITATION OF HAITI**

Special Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED:

The mission of the Organization of American States (OAS) to "promote and consolidate representative democracy" as outlined in Article II of the OAS Charter, and the urgent necessity to restore stability and democratic governance in the Republic of Haiti;

Article 17 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that "when the government of a member state considers that its democratic political institutional process or its legitimate exercise of power is at risk, it may request assistance from the Secretary General or the Permanent Council for the strengthening and preservation of its democratic system”;

The precedent established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2699 (2023), which authorized the deployment of a Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission to Haiti, recognizing the country's security situation as a threat to regional peace and stability; and

RECOGNIZING:

The catastrophic deterioration of security conditions in Haiti, wherein armed gangs now control an estimated 80% of Port-au-Prince, displacing over 700,000 civilians and precipitating a humanitarian crisis of hemispheric concern;

The contributions of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) in monitoring and reporting on human rights conditions, and the extraordinary efforts of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in facilitating political dialogue among Haitian stakeholders;

The historical and ongoing commitment of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) in providing humanitarian assistance, logistical support, and capacity building to Haitian civil institutions;

The work of NGOs including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in delivering critical services to the Haitian population despite extreme operating conditions; and

## UNDERSTANDING:

That the absence of a functioning Haitian National Police (HNP) force of sufficient capacity has created a power vacuum that no single nation or organization has yet been able to fill, necessitating a coordinated, multilateral approach to security assistance;

That any intervention must be undertaken with full respect for Haitian sovereignty, the principles of non-intervention enshrined in the OAS Charter, and with a clear mandate tied to measurable benchmarks and a defined exit strategy;

That sustainable security in Haiti cannot be achieved through military means alone, but must be paired with institutional capacity building, judicial reform, and democratic electoral processes; and

## COMMENDING:

The leadership of Kenya in agreeing to lead the UN-authorized Multinational Security Support Mission, demonstrating that collective international responsibility for Haiti's stability is both achievable and necessary;

The OAS Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) for its continued readiness to support Haitian electoral processes once conditions allow for free and fair participation,

## RESOLVES:

1. To strongly urge the OAS Permanent Council to formally endorse and complement the existing UN MSS Mission framework by establishing an OAS-led Multinational Security and Institutional Stabilization Task Force (MSISTF) for Haiti, which shall:
  - a. Operate in coordination with the UN MSS Mission, BINUH, and CARICOM to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure unified command structure.
  - b. Be authorized to assist the Haitian National Police in restoring public order, securing critical infrastructure, and dismantling gang networks in coordination with Haitian authorities.
  - c. Maintain full respect for Haitian sovereignty, operating under a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) negotiated with the Haitian Transitional Presidential Council.
  
2. To define the mandate of the MSISTF around three pillars:
  - a. Security Stabilization — partnering with the HNP to establish safe zones, restore freedom of movement for civilians, and secure ports of entry for humanitarian aid delivery.
  - b. Institutional Capacity Building — working alongside the OAS, UNDP, and relevant NGOs to rebuild judicial institutions, train law enforcement, and support anti-corruption mechanisms.
  - c. Electoral Preparation — coordinating with DECO to establish the conditions necessary for the holding of free, fair, and inclusive Haitian elections within a defined timeline.

3. To request that the United States, in partnership with willing OAS member states, provide logistical, financial, and technical support to the MSISTF, including:
  - a. Intelligence sharing and communications infrastructure to support task force operations.
  - b. Training programs for HNP officers through existing U.S. Department of Justice and SOUTHCOM frameworks.
  - c. Humanitarian corridor protection to ensure IOM, PAHO, MSF, and other NGOs can operate safely throughout Haitian territory.
  
4. To establish clear benchmarks and an accountability framework for the MSISTF, including:
  - a. Quarterly reporting to the OAS Permanent Council and the UN Security Council on security conditions, civilian protection metrics, and progress toward electoral readiness.
  - b. A defined transition plan to return full security responsibilities to a reconstituted HNP within a period not to exceed four years, subject to review.
  - c. An independent human rights monitoring body, composed of OAS and UN human rights experts, to oversee task force conduct and ensure compliance with international humanitarian law.
  
5. To request funding for the MSISTF from a combination of:
  - a. Voluntary contributions from OAS member states, with the United States pledging to lead donor coordination.
  - b. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through its existing Haiti reconstruction frameworks.
  - c. International NGOs and bilateral donors already operating within Haiti's humanitarian response ecosystem.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL SUMMIT TO EVALUATE AND ENHANCE HAITIAN SHIPPING REGULATIONS AND PORT SECURITY STANDARDS**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms that “international order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

The 2023 Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (S/2023/674), highlighting the destabilizing impact of gang control over commercial transport routes and the associated disruption of port-linked supply chains and fiscal administration;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which calls upon Member States to adopt mechanisms to prevent, detect, and punish corruption in public administration, including in areas related to international trade and customs administration;

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes that democracy and transparency are essential for economic and social development in the Americas;

REAFFIRMING:

The role of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in supporting Caribbean states in the development of anti-money laundering frameworks and financial transparency mechanisms, which directly affect macroeconomic stability and the regulation of port-based commercial activity;

The commitment of OAS Member States to strengthening institutional transparency, lawful commerce, and economic resilience in fragile and crisis-affected states through cooperative and non-militarized approaches; and

RECALLING:

That according to reporting from the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and regional security assessments, criminal gangs have exerted significant control over key transportation corridors in and around Port-au-Prince, resulting in repeated hijacking of commercial cargo trucks departing from Haitian ports and contributing to revenue loss, supply-chain disruption, and weakened public confidence in lawful trade systems;

That United Nations reporting in 2023–2024 documented that armed criminal groups controlled an estimated 80% of Port-au-Prince and targeted commercial supply routes, including cargo convoys departing from major ports, leading to widespread hijacking incidents, disrupted customs revenue collection, and significant macroeconomic instability;

That the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) has conducted peer-review evaluations of Haiti’s compliance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and has issued recommendations related to transparency, institutional accountability, and international commerce oversight;

That the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) has provided technical assistance programs to Caribbean Member States, including Haiti, addressing corruption risks and vulnerabilities that affect port security and maritime trade;

That the Organization of American States, in coordination with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), has supported infrastructure reconstruction and economic recovery initiatives in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake, including programs impacting public-sector capacity, trade facilitation, and financial governance,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To create the Haitian Maritime Trade and Port Security Summit (HMTPS Summit) under the sponsorship of the Government of Haiti, with the participation of relevant bodies of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, and key regional and private-sector stakeholders in maritime trade.
2. To designate the HMTPS Summit as a formal platform for the comprehensive assessment of the efficacy of existing Haitian shipping regulations and port security standards, with particular emphasis on customs enforcement mechanisms, cargo tracking and verification systems, port-to-distribution supply chain security, and anti-corruption safeguards within port administration.
3. To invite to this week-long summit experts in the fields of customs, supply chain management, regional administrators and port and maritime security, hosted by a volunteer neighboring Member State.
4. To request that participating organizations and experts present findings identifying current vulnerabilities and inefficiencies within Haiti’s maritime trade and port infrastructure, including gaps in regulatory enforcement, exposure to criminal involvement, and procedural delays in customs processing.
5. To encourage the identification and presentation of best practices from Member States of the Organization of American States with comparable port systems, particularly in the areas of digital customs administration, risk-based inspection protocols, and secure cargo transit frameworks.
6. To establish the development of a comprehensive post-summit recommendations report, to be collaboratively produced and submitted to the Government of Haiti, outlining actionable policy recommendations, prioritizing cost-effective and sovereignty-respecting reforms, and providing a framework for potential implementation.

7. To encourage voluntary funding and capacity-building support from relevant bodies of the Organization of American States, international financial institutions, and regional partners, upon the request of the Government of Haiti, in order to support the potential adoption of recommended reforms.
8. To propose the establishment of a voluntary follow-up review mechanism, to be conducted annually in coordination with relevant stakeholders, for the purpose of monitoring progress on implemented recommendations, updating identified best practices, and maintaining regional cooperation and transparency.
9. To reaffirm that all measures contained within this resolution fully respect the sovereignty and independence of Haiti.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## **INCREASING EFFORTS TO PROMOTE RECONSTRUCTION**

Special Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as essential purposes the promotion of economic, social, and cultural development and the eradication of extreme poverty;

Article 3 of the Organization of American States Charter, which affirms that integral development is a shared responsibility and requires cooperation among Member States;

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes that economic development must be equitable and include the participation of all sectors of society;

CONSIDERING:

Haiti continues to face severe economic strain due to recurring natural disasters and structural challenges;

That the Republic of Chile has developed internationally recognized disaster-response and recovery frameworks through institutions such as the National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (SENAPRED), emphasizing rapid response, community preparedness, and resilient infrastructure;

Chile's constitutionally promotes subsidiarity, fiscal responsibility, and individual initiative as key components of sustainable development;

Disproportionately affecting reliance on a limited number of contributing states risks weakening long-term regional cooperation;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The ongoing efforts of Member States to provide financial and humanitarian assistance to Haiti;

The importance of ensuring that such assistance is efficiently used and equitably distributed among Member States in accordance with their capacities;

## BEARING IN MIND:

That the principles reflected in the constitutional tradition of Chile highlight the importance of shared responsibility between the state and its citizens, aligning with the broader goals of the Organization of American States;

## RESOLVES:

1. To affirm sustainable economic recovery of Haiti must be achieved through shared responsibility, combining domestic participation with coordinated international support;
2. To call Member States to contribute to recovery efforts reflective of their economic capacity, ensuring that no single state bears a disproportionate burden, reflecting principles of equitable cooperation;
3. To encourage the adoption of disaster-response and recovery strategies modeled after successful frameworks such as those implemented by Chile, including:
  - a. Strengthening national emergency institutions similar to National Disaster Prevention and Response Service;
  - b. Promoting community-level preparedness and rapid response systems;
  - c. Investing in resilient and disaster-resistant infrastructure;
4. To promote programs in Haiti that require and incentivize active citizen participation in economic recovery, such that:
  - a. Local labor is prioritized in reconstruction and public works;
  - b. Participation in vocational and technical training programs is linked to economic opportunities;
  - c. Community stakeholders are directly involved in planning and implementing development initiatives;
5. To recommend that international assistance be structured to complement domestic initiative rather than replace it, through:
  - a. Conditional aid mechanisms tied to measurable community engagement and outcomes;
  - b. Support for microenterprise development inspired by Chile's small and medium enterprise (SME) promotion policies;
  - c. Technical cooperation programs that transfer knowledge in disaster resilience and economic management;
6. To request the formation of a new committee with participating members from every state that would conduct annual evaluations of Member State contributions as well as



## MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN HAITI'S SECURITY AND INSTITUTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Special Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of The Organization of American States, which proclaims the following essential purposes: "a) To strengthen the peace and security of the continent; b) To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; c) To prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States; . . . h) To achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States";

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that "Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government";

Article 17 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which asserts that: "When the government of a member state considers that its democratic political institutional process or its legitimate exercise of power is at risk, it may request assistance from the Secretary General or the Permanent Council for the strengthening and preservation of its democratic system";

Article 20 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that, "In the event of an unconstitutional alteration of the constitutional regime that seriously impairs the democratic order in a member state, any member state or the Secretary General may request the immediate convocation of the Permanent Council to undertake a collective assessment of the situation and to take such decisions as it deems appropriate";

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1080 (XXI-O/91), which aims to "instruct the Secretary General to call for the immediate convocation of a meeting of the Permanent Council in the event of any occurrences giving rise to the sudden or irregular interruption of the democratic political institutional process or of the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically elected government in any of the Organization's member states, in order, within the framework of the Charter, to examine the situation, decide on and convene and ad hoc meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or a special session of the General Assembly, all of which must take place within a ten-day period" and was invoked in 1991 after the ousting of Haitian President Aristide by non-state actors and resulted in the successful mission to Haiti and restoration the democratic processes;

AG/RES. 3039 (LV-O/25), Calling For Concrete Solutions to be Brought to Bear as a Matter of Urgency to Resolve the Grave Security and Institutional Crisis in Haiti, OAS, 27 June 2025, which calls upon Member States to provide material, diplomatic, and technical support to bolster Haiti's authorities, provide electoral observers and technical support, strengthen Haiti's diplomatic mission to the OAS, and strengthen the existing Multinational Security Support mission in Haiti;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Joint Declaration on "Call for Coordinated United Nations (U.N.) Action in Support of the OAS Haiti Roadmap", 9 September 2025, which was signed by Argentina and Haiti and calls upon the cooperation with the United Nations in creating a Haitian-led international group to aid in bolstering security in the nation and the transformation of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission into a new Haitian-led taskforce focusing on supporting Haitian rule of law and to create the adequate conditions for electoral and democratic processes in the near-future;

S/RES/2794, Resolution 2794, U.N. Security Council, 17 October 2025, which creates a time-bounded, Haitian-approved support mission that calls upon member states to support the Haitian National Police (HNP) to combat non-state actors potentially interfering with democratic processes, allows member states to deploy security personnel to bolster the capabilities of Haitian security forces;

S/RES/1542, Resolution 1542, U.N. Security Council, which aims to “assist with the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order in Haiti through the provision inter alia of operational support to the Haitian National Police and the Haitian Coast Guard, as well as with their institutional strengthening, including the re-establishment of the corrections system”;

A/RES60/1, Resolution 60/1, U.N. General Assembly, 24 October 2005, which states that “Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability”; and

#### DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the ongoing deterioration of security conditions in Haiti, including the expansion of armed gang control over significant parts of the territory, specifically the G9 Family and Allies alliance and their leader Jimmy Cherizier, under the alias of Barbecue, which with other gangs, actively control 90-95% of Port-Au-Prince, the nation’s capital;

With the prolonged instability of a consistent functioning democratic institution, perhaps since the assassination of the Haitian President in 2021, the constant inability to find a stable solution to fix the current governance vacuum with a lack of clear and fair elections, and a fear of armed gangs potentially taking over the country for good, all with no potential solutions in sight;

Regarding the severe humanitarian crisis affecting the Haitian population overall, including natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods primarily due to its geographical location which physically demolishes an already failing state relying solely on other nations for support, loss of life due to gangs, drugs, and criminal activity, food insecurity, displacement, and limited access to essential services;

Regarding the destabilizing regional effects of Haiti's crisis, including increased migration flows to countries such as the Dominican Republic, the United States, Chile, Colombia, with some of these nations actively closing their borders and deporting Haitians, and transnational criminal activity within the hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate and recognize the efforts of the many OAS member states in seeking to restore and strengthen the sovereignty and democratic institutions of the Republic of Haiti for the continued support through coordinated multilateral efforts that respect Haitian sovereignty and the principles of the OAS Charter”.
2. To recommend the enhancement and increase of technical and institutional support for Haitian governance structures aimed at promoting long-term stability and a functional government in accordance with Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, to include:
  - a. Strengthening public administration and civil service training programs to improve governmental capacity and service delivery;
  - b. Expanding judicial capacity and anti-corruption initiatives to reinforce transparency and the rule of law for the purpose of:
    - i. Supporting training programs for judges, prosecutors, and legal personnel to strengthen procedural integrity and independence and;
    - ii. Assisting in the modernization of case management systems to improve efficiency and reduce judicial backlog;
  - c. Supporting electoral preparation processes and constitutional governance mechanisms in coordination with Haitian authorities; and
  - d. Supporting the development of transparent financial management systems and anti-corruption safeguards to ensure effective use of international assistance.
3. To encourage the Government of Haiti, should it deem necessary, to formally request regional security assistance under Article 17 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter to reinforce the HNP where such mission will:
  - a. Adhere to a time-bound mission of two calendar years in which:
    - i. All international participants of the mission will depart from Haiti, if agreed to by the Haitian government, one calendar year after the arrival of the first unit; and
    - ii. Haiti will reserve the right to end the mission early or request for an extension of their determination.
  - b. Operate under the oversight of Haiti and all participating member states.
  - c. Request from the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) an updated recommendation report from its Institutional Strengthening Unit that will:
    - i. Explain deficiencies in Haiti's counternarcotic capabilities; and
    - ii. Create long-term recommendations on strengthening the country's capabilities;
  - d. Act as a force multiplier and advisory role to the HNP, not as a substitute, while also:
    - i. Serving in a humanitarian capacity to aid in the transportation and distribution of international aid into contested Haitian territory;
    - ii. Providing advice on training programs for the HNP and assisting its leaders in planning for modernization; and
    - iii. Protecting critical infrastructure to assist the Haitian government in providing basic services to the population.

4. To request additional funding through voluntary donations from OAS member states, Permanent Observers, United Nations, Non-Government Organizations, and World Bank where all financial decisions will be led by the Haitian delegation and committed to full transparency and observation of donating member states and agencies.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**PRO-HAITI: AN INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR PEACE PEDAGOGY,  
PSYCHOSOCIAL RECOVERY, AND COMMUNITY RECONCILIATION**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) establishes that the education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace;

Article 34(i) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes the protection of physical and mental health as a fundamental goal of integral development;

Articles 94 and 95 of the Charter of the Organization of American States establish the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) which must promote cooperation to support the efforts of States in education;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter mandates that education is key to strengthening democratic institutions and to achieving a society based on freedom and social justice;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas recognizes that education is a lifelong learning process that contributes to the formation of citizens committed to peace and human rights;

Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations Charter invites the organization to promote international cooperation in the educational and cultural spheres to ensure peace and stability;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter points out that OAS programs should focus on promoting good governance, democratic values, and the strengthening of civil society;

CONSIDERING:

That the regular practice of civic education, pedagogical training, and cognitive behavioral development not only provides youth with the possibility to nourish their minds but also makes a more effective contribution to the inculcation of fundamental human values, such as peace, tolerance, and respect for life which are essential for the exercise of democracy and the maintenance of personal and social integrity;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Haiti Roadmap (2025-2028) presented by the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States presented by the OAS General Secretariat and the article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognize the necessity of a multidimensional approach to security and the fundamental right of every individual to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being, including necessary social services and mental health support;

RECOGNIZING:

The profound negative impact of chronic exposure to violence on the social fabric and the psychological development of youth in Haiti, which creates a cycle of trauma that facilitates the recruitment of minors by non-state armed actors;

EMPHASIZING:

That the establishment of stable educational environments, coupled with restorative justice and trauma-informed care, are unfinished tasks that are essential for the sustainable reduction of violence and the long-term stability of a democratic government;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Regarding the high risk of illegal armed groups recruiting school-age children in Haiti and the severe psychological trauma affecting these vulnerable populations, acknowledging that without specialized psychosocial support, many youths remain trapped in cycles of violence that prevent the fulfillment of regional development goals; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2735 (XLII-O/12), "Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach," and Article 34 (i) of the OAS Charter, which emphasize that security and integral development are interdependent and require the protection of the mental health of individuals as a vital component for the stabilization of Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To express our deepest appreciation and to commend the OAS General Secretariat and its specialized bodies for their unwavering leadership, technical commitment, and for prioritizing human dignity and democratic strengthening in Haiti, proving that multilateral cooperation remains the most reliable path and a fundamental pillar for national reconciliation and peace in our Hemisphere.
2. To establish the specialized technical mission PRO-HAITI (Programa Operativo de Reconciliación y Estabilización Social), inspired by the multifaceted monitoring and community-based model of the Mission to Support the Peace Process (MAPP/OEA) in Colombia, which will serve as the operational core for the "Comprehensive Program for the Protection and Reintegration of Children and Youth in Haiti" through the following integrated pillars:
  - a. Strategic Reintegration and Child Protection
  - b. Mobile Psychosocial Support Units (MPSU)
  - c. Community Reconciliation Centers (CRC)

3. To instruct the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), in formal collaboration with UNICEF Haiti and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), to lead the design of "Peace Handbooks", these guidelines should:
  - a. Be culturally adapted in Kreyòl and French and aligned with international protocols.
  - b. Contain a section on Peace and Reconciliation with civic responsibility activities developed by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to guarantee that the transition of youth to civilian life respects their dignity, legal rights, and physical safety.
  - c. Contain a section on economic alternatives and vocational training developed in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Trust for the Americas, specifically targeting vulnerable youth in high-risk areas to provide immediate labor alternatives and prevent re-recruitment by armed groups.
  
4. To request the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), as the specialized health agency of the Inter-American System, to provide the technical and logistical framework for the PRO-HAITI Psychosocial Component through the implementation of Mobile Psychosocial Support Units (MPSU); these units shall operate as an extension of the mission under the following parameters:
  - a. Inter-institutional Coordination: act in direct coordination with the Haitian Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) and the IACHR, ensuring that trauma recovery services are delivered under a strict human-rights-based approach and reach victims in "red zones" without political interference;
  - b. Clinical and Community Expertise: recruitment of regional mental health professionals, with a preference for Caribbean and Latin American specialists (utilizing the PAHO Regional Disaster Response Team model), to offer counseling, PTSD treatment, and community healing workshops;
  - c. Civil Society Integration: encourage the participation of Haitian community-based organizations (CBOs) and local NGOs to serve as cultural mediators, ensuring that the psychosocial interventions respect local customs and language (Kreyòl) for long-term psychological stability.
  
5. To instruct the Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions (DSDSM) to facilitate Community Reconciliation Centers (CRC) as the territorial arm of PRO-HAITI; these centers will promote restorative justice and dialogue between victims and reintegrated individuals, following the "Encuentros de Verdad" model based on truth-telling and reconciliation dialogues successfully utilized in the Colombian peace process to rebuild the social fabric.
  
6. To propose the creation of the "Haiti Peace Pedagogy and Reconciliation Fund" (HPPRF), under the administrative supervision of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), which shall operate within the financial framework of the "Hoja de Ruta para Haiti" (2025-2028) to ensure that resource



**PROMOTING DECENTRALIZED GOVERNANCE TO SUPPORT HAITIAN-LED  
STABILIZATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Suriname

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes as one of the principal purposes of the Organization “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy”;

The Declaration of the Fifth Summit of the Americas (Port of Spain, 2009), paragraph 79, which states: “We recognise the role of governance at the local level as a tool for strengthening democracy and sustainable development. We affirm the importance of enhancing decentralisation, local government and citizen participation...”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Haitian Constitution, particularly Articles 61, 61-1, and 87–87-5, establishes the principle of a decentralized state and envisions departmental and municipal governance structures to promote local development, citizen participation, and coordination with the Executive Branch;

That weak central governance in Haiti, stemming from persistent political instability and historically centralized authority, has limited the state’s capacity to deliver public services effectively and constrained regional and municipal authorities from responding to local needs;

That Haitian civil society, community organizations, and local stakeholders play a critical role in supporting governance, transparency, and accountability;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The research of Tulia G. Falleti, PhD, a recognized scholar on Latin American politics, as presented in *A Sequential Theory of Decentralization: Latin American Cases in Comparative Perspective* (2005), which demonstrates that phased and carefully sequenced reforms balancing political, fiscal, and administrative capacities between national and subnational authorities can strengthen governance, improve service delivery, and enhance citizen participation (e.g., Colombia, 1986–1993 reforms);

EMPHASIZING:

That governance challenges in Haiti are not uniform across the country and vary significantly across regions, requiring differentiated and context-specific approaches;

That strengthening governance at the local level can increase citizen participation, improve accountability, and contribute to more responsive democratic institutions;

That Haitian-led initiatives in local governance are essential to ensure sustainability, legitimacy, and alignment with the priorities of affected communities;

That phased decentralization, if carefully sequenced, can restore state presence in underserved regions without creating undue fiscal or administrative burdens;

#### RECOGNIZING:

That partnerships with regional and international organizations, including CELAC, CARICOM, and the United Nations, can provide technical support, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building while respecting Haitian sovereignty;

That lessons from decentralization efforts in other Latin American states can inform contextually adapted reforms in Haiti; and

#### DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the continued institutional fragility and limited state presence across regions of Haiti, which hinder the effective delivery of public services and undermine long-term democratic stability;

By the influence of non-state actors in areas where central government oversight is weak, which risks further undermining democratic governance and citizen trust,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend and recognize the Haitian government, contributing Member States of the OAS, the United Nations, and other regional and international partners for their collaborative support of stabilization and institutional development efforts in Haiti, including the sacrifices made by international personnel in the pursuit of peace and security.
2. To urge the Government of Haiti and municipal authorities, in coordination with regional and international partners, to consider phased decentralization reforms aimed at enhancing political, fiscal, and administrative capacities in accordance with local and national priorities.
3. To encourage Haitian civil society, community organizations, and local stakeholders to actively participate in governance processes, including budgeting, planning, and service oversight, thereby increasing transparency, accountability, and citizen confidence in local institutions.
4. To recommend the design and establishment of a Haitian-led decentralization governance framework coordinated by OAS Member States and regional partners, that:
  - a. Prioritizes reforms according to the balance of power between national and subnational authorities, allowing flexibility in sequencing political, fiscal, and administrative decentralization;
  - b. Strengthens political capacities where local authorities have the autonomy to lead reform, including mechanisms such as municipal elections and participatory decision-making;
  - c. Develops fiscal capacities of local authorities to ensure municipalities have sufficient resources to manage public services effectively, reducing dependency on non-state actors;

- d. Enhances administrative and managerial capacities at the municipal level to deliver services in sectors such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, consolidating state presence in underserved areas; and
  - e. Includes adaptive monitoring and evaluation mechanisms led by Haitian authorities with support from regional and international partners to adjust sequencing as conditions evolve.
5. To propose the creation of a regional knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate peer-learning, technical assistance, and training for Haitian municipalities on phased decentralization, sequencing of reforms, service delivery, and community engagement.
  6. To call upon development partners, including the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), bilateral donors such as the United States, Canada, and the European Union, and relevant international NGOs, to provide financial, technical, and advisory support for capacity-building initiatives aligned with Haitian priorities, ensuring the long-term sustainability of government reforms and the strengthening of state legitimacy.
  7. To reaffirm that stabilization, democratic resilience, and effective governance in Haiti depend on Haitian-led, contextually adapted, and phased solutions implemented in partnership with regional and international organizations without undermining national sovereignty, while progressively restoring the capacity and authority of the state across all regions.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**CREATING A STABLE AND JUST DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN HAITI THROUGH A  
HAITIAN-LED ELECTION COMMITTEE**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 29 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states: “If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, or by an extracontinental conflict, or by a conflict between two or more American States, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

Article 97 of the OAS Charter, which states: “The Inter-American Council for Integral Development shall have the nonpermanent specialized committees which it decides to establish and which are required for the proper performance of its functions. Those committees shall operate and shall be composed as stipulated in the Statutes of the Council”;

Article 2 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states: “The promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The dire nature of the situation in Haiti. From a governance standpoint, Haiti has been without a president since the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in 2021. According to the OAS “Towards a Haitian-led Roadmap for Stability and Peace” (October 2025), “armed gangs control about 90% of Port-au-Prince, contributing to widespread violence. As of 2024, gang related violence has killed over 5,600 people”;

There is a humanitarian crisis in Haiti due to extreme levels of displacement. The Roadmap states, “Haiti accounts for approximately 1.3 million of the 122.1 million globally displaced people - representing about 1% of global displacement despite its small population... Haiti has become the country with the highest number of global displacements per capita due to crime-related violence, with nearly 25 percent of the displaced being children (IOM, 2025)”;

Haiti is also experiencing a public health emergency, as described by the Roadmap, “nearly 4.7 million people face acute food insecurity (WFP, 2025), over 60% lack access to clean water, and only 30% have reliable access to basic healthcare, with less than 25% of health facilities operational in critical areas”;

Additionally, Haiti faces a crumbling education system and increasing levels of poverty. The Roadmap explains, “around 2 million children are out of school, and 300 schools have been destroyed (UNICEF, 2025). Unemployment exceeds 40%, inflation is over 25%, and poverty is deepening, with nearly 40% of Haitians living on less than \$2.15 per day (World Bank, 2025)”;

The ending of the Transitional Presidential Council (TPC) of Haiti on February 7, 2026, emphasizing the need of functional governance through free elections. The current governing body of Haiti is the Acting Prime Minister and associated cabinet; and

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Preamble of the Constitution of Haiti, which states, “To implant democracy which implies ideological pluralism and political alternation and to affirm the inviolable rights of the Haitian People”;

Article 58 of the Constitution of Haiti, which states, “National sovereignty is vested in all citizens. Citizens directly exercise the prerogatives of sovereignty by:

1. electing the President of the Republic;
2. electing members of the Legislature;
3. electing members of all other bodies or all assemblies provided for by the Constitution and by law”;

Haiti’s “freedom in the world” score from Freedom House has declined dramatically over the past five years and has been classified as “not free” beginning in 2021.

The Haitian-led Roadmap for Stability and Peace created by the OAS focuses on five strategic pillars:

1. Security Stabilization
2. Political Consensus
3. Electoral Legitimacy
4. Humanitarian Response
5. Sustainable Development

Pillar 2 of the Roadmap for Stability and Peace, Political Consensus, and Governance Support, describes seven stages for “implementing and establishing a new constitution and democratic renewal” which are:

1. Establishment of a High-Level Mission
2. Exploratory Dialogue
3. Rules and Agenda Definition
4. Public Dialogue Sessions
5. Validation and Implementation
6. Review draft of new constitution
7. New constitution awareness campaigns

Number three, “Rules and Agenda Definition,” includes “Establish an electoral security framework”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the General Secretariat and involved Member States for the implementation of the first phases of the Haitian Roadmap for Stability and Peace (October 2025), including efforts towards election safeguarding and a revised constitutional framework for elections.
2. To encourage awareness of the situation in Haiti by Member States and support for efforts by the OAS, United Nations (UN), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and other parties to resolve the crisis in Haiti and promote democratic elections.
3. To create a Haitian-led elections committee to support the Roadmap for Stability and Peace's Pillar 2, Political Consensus and Governance Support.
  - a. The committee will consist of ten Haitian representatives, one chosen from each of the ten departments in Haiti. The committee representatives are chosen by representatives from OAS General Secretariat, OAS delegation of Haiti, UN delegation of Haiti, Haitian Civil Society Leaders and Experts (Constitutional Experts, Electoral Specialists, Human Rights Advocates), and CARICOM Eminent Persons Group in a joint meeting led by OAS General Secretariat representative.
  - b. The representatives will be chosen for expertise in areas such as election administration, election law, statistics, and cybersecurity.
  - c. The selection of representatives will be completed by June 1, 2026.
4. To strengthen the credibility of elections through this committee by ensuring the election process is transparent, organized, and rooted in Haitian leadership rather than external control.
  - a. Develop clear and publicly accessible election guidelines for citizens to understand each stage of the process.
  - b. Collaborate with the existing constitutional reform working group as established in the Roadmap to create a constitutionally-supported electoral framework.
  - c. Publish official election results promptly, along with explanations of verification procedures, to reduce misinformation and speculation.
  - d. The timeline for the committee's activities will align with the evolving timeline of the Roadmap. As the Roadmap currently exists, the committee will complete its activities by January 1, 2027.
  - e. The committee may continue as deemed valuable by the General Secretariat and other involved parties to support implementation of Haitian-led elections as described in Pillar 3 of the Roadmap, Electoral Process, and Institutional Legitimacy.

5. To fund the Haitian-led elections committee through the existing “Support for activities related to the preparation of the constitutional and electoral framework for the conduct of future elections in Haiti” budget.
- a. Committee members would receive a small stipend for expenses related to work on the committee.
  - b. Additional funds would be allocated from the Roadmap’s Pillar 2 budget of \$5.1 million as necessary.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**FACILITATING A CARIBBEAN-LED EFFORT FOR POST-CONFLICT  
RECONSTRUCTION IN HAITI**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominica

Topic No 4. of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the OAS charter, which states, “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 3(f) of the OAS charter, which states that “The elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States”;

Article 32(a) of the OAS charter, which declares that, “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations”;

Article 37 of the OAS charter, which announces that “The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any member state is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

CONSIDERING:

The multi-dimensional crisis that has affected Haiti regarding political instability, security concerns as a result of increased violence from armed gangs, and the deterioration of human rights, which calls for neighboring support to help Haiti’s progress with the end of armed gang control;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That a statement from the president of the Security Council of the United Nations on March 24, 2021, reaffirms the importance of CARICOM in post-conflict reconstruction and encourages them to continue their active engagement in Haiti;

That the “Haiti - Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessment” report from the World Bank Group (WBG), published in March 2024, finds that climate hazards—including rising temperatures, hurricanes, and rainfalls—continue to put Haitian’s health and well-being at risk as food insecurity and

social conflict increase, stressing the need for immediate action and support from the international community;

That Article XVIII of the Charter of Civil Society for the Caribbean Community expressly declares “The States shall facilitate access by their peoples to resources in such a manner as to promote economic growth, sustainable development and full employment”;

REAFFIRMING:

The creation of the ONE Caribbean program by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with the support of CARICOM, which centers on helping Haiti adapt to the effects of climate change, with disaster-risk management, and with security;

The CARICOM meeting held on March 11, 2024, in which member states expressed their commitment to assisting with a peaceful transition of power in Haiti through the creation of the Transitional Presidential Council (TPC), serving between April 26, 2024, and February 7, 2026, and working to create a path to free and fair elections;

The CARICOM Eminent Persons Group discussion on February 2, 2026, to support Haiti’s path to peace and democracy following the end of the TPC,

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That over one million Haitians are internally displaced, and over one million have migrated throughout the Western hemisphere,

RECALLING:

That OAS resolution AG/RES. 3007 (LIII-O/23), adopted on June 23, 2023, expresses concern and calls for hemispheric support regarding strengthened security, democracy, and human rights in Haiti,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate and call upon all Member States to establish the Special Working Group on Haiti (SWGHI) within the Permanent Council, guided by the CARICOM countries, that will lead the Haitian reconstruction process following the end of armed gang violence and the return of fair, free, and credible elections, by implementing the following activities:
  - a. The council will highlight the importance of credible elections and democratic governance for the well-being of Haiti and its citizens.

- i. To support communities and regions most affected by poverty;
    - ii. To aid citizens, in cities and rural areas alike, following natural disasters; and
    - iii. To fund healthcare institutions, and monitor disease incidence and prevention to ensure Haitian citizens' well-being and involvement in productivity for the country.
  - c. The meeting place of the council will rotate to a different country once a year for at least ten years, once post-conflict has been declared and control of the state is restored, to discuss updates on the reconstruction process and support the Haitian government.
2. To establish a committee, coordinated by the CARICOM countries, that works to combat, prevent, and end the trafficking of firearms and ammunition to and within Haiti, along with strengthening the National Police through the following:
    - a. The committee will collaborate to establish measures that define the decline of firearm and ammunition trafficking within the country, which will be announced to the citizens of Haiti and used to request that citizens anonymously report their observations and experiences annually;
    - b. The committee will coordinate with the Inter-American Defense Board and the Inter-American Defense College to utilize their expertise in training and security to direct it to security personnel in Haiti; and
    - c. The meeting place of the committee will rotate to a different country once a year until at least 2036 to discuss data and reports, and to refine goals as the trafficking of firearms and ammunition is minimized.
3. To continue and strengthen the Gang Suppression Force's, previously known as the Multinational Security Support (MSS), mission within Haiti to assist in monitoring and combating gang violence and improving the security of civilians, supporting Haitian citizens to engage in civil engagement and free elections with the following:
    - a. Expanding policing capabilities and coverage nationwide;
    - b. Decreasing the percentage of Port-au-Prince's territory under the control of gangs; and
    - c. Increasing funding to the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) by OAS member states, which will allow for hemispheric collaboration in responding to security concerns in Haiti.
4. To propose that rebuilding Haiti should be to integrate the entire population, considering the Caribbean Development Dynamics report published by the IDB and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, focusing on creating jobs, diversifying the

economy, and increasing social dialogue, emphasizing the role of the young population and women, as measured by the following:

- a. An increase in the labor force participation rate, emphasizing appropriate levels for females and males, respectively;
  - b. A decrease in the reliance on remittances entering Haiti annually; and
  - c. A comparison of wages received by gender, ensuring that women are paid the same wages as men for identical working opportunities.
5. To utilize the technical skills and knowledge of CARICOM members, with the assistance of the United States through the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030, in implementing the best methods and practices to achieve climate-resilient, sustainable development pathways in Haiti.
6. To fund this resolution through the Special Fund of the Organization of American States, having seen that the Special Fund is allocated to support the execution and strengthening of development cooperation activities and programs of the General Secretariat.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

**INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
POLITICAL TRANSPARENCY AND CORRUPTION REDUCTION IN HAITI**

Special Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that the essential purpose of the Organization is “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 2(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which underscores the Organization’s commitment “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 3(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, emphasizing how “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

Article 3(d) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which reaffirms that an essential purpose of the Organization is to require “political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy”;

RECALLING:

Article 2(1) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which promotes the strengthening of “the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states the OAS will “continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The efforts of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which had provided support to the Haitian government and its people for nearly two decades;

The efforts of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States in advancing Haitian elections and stabilization through “regular, structured national consultation and dialogue among Haitians to foster unity and to create a stable and enabling political and governance process”;

The work of the Anti-Corruption Unit of Haiti (ULCC), which assists in uncovering corruption by governmental officials;

The work of Transparency International in monitoring corruption of international states across the globe with their report on Haiti being ranked 165 out of 182 states on their Corruption Perceptions Index for 202; and,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN:

Recent instances of Haitian governmental officials being charged in connection to corruption and bribery while in office;

The connection between local gangs and international drug organizations and their influence over governmental personnel for the movement of illicit goods and benefit of the illicit organizations,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment of the OAS to uphold the principles of democracy, including free and fair elections, international law and order, and domestic rule of law.
2. To recognize and commend all Member States for their collective support toward Haitian-led solutions for stabilization and governance.
3. To ensure an effective exercise of representative democracy and a stable government free of corruption in Haiti through:
  - a. Overseeing the finances of governmental officials.
  - b. Preventing the influence of transnational criminal organizations.
  - c. Ensuring the representativeness of the people.
4. To establish a working group under the title of “Financial Oversight Advisory Group for Haitian Political Leaders,” composed of experts from OAS Member States and Haiti, with the purpose of reporting information of the steadily increasing links between corruption and the proceeds generated by illicit goods trafficking, which undermine and threaten legitimate commercial and financial activities and society for all members of the OAS, whereby the working group:
  - a. Will operate in collaboration with the Committee of Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council.
  - b. Will be tasked with overseeing the financial records of Haitian political officials through their bank statements, tax returns, and other pertinent financial information made available to the working group by Haiti.
  - c. The information provided to the working group will not be disclosed unless there is substantial evidence of financial corruption, with each member of the working group will be required to sign a non-disclosure agreement to prevent the release of personal financial information.
  - d. Will deliver an annual report outlining the irregular financial behavior of elected and appointed officials in the Haitian government at all levels for review by the Haitian government and external monitoring organizations.
  - e. Shall be comprised of nine members:
    - i. One member from the OAS Department of Legal Services, appointed by the Secretary General.
    - ii. A legal expert from two OAS Member States and Haiti (a total of three), appointed by the Secretary General.
    - iii. A financial analysis specialist from two OAS Member States and Haiti (a total of three), appointed by the Secretary General.
    - iv. Two experts from Haiti’s Central Financial Intelligence Unit (UCREF), appointed by the Secretary General.



## **PERMANENT COUNCIL WORK GROUP TO ASSIST HAITIAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by Canada

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REFERRING TO:

Article 3(K) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (“the Charter”, “the Organization”) notes the essentiality of common “economic cooperation to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

Article 32 of the Charter emphasizes the necessary contributions of Member States “for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities”;

Article 34(G) of the Charter notes the commitment to “Fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all” as a common goal;

Article 54(D) of the Charter states the duty of the General Assembly of the OAS to “establish measures for coordinating the activities of the...entities of the Organization and such activities with...other institutions of the interAmerican system”;

Article 77 of the Charter permits the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States to “establish the subsidiary organs and the agencies that they consider advisable for the better performance of their duties” with approval of the General Assembly of the Organization;

Article 8, Section 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas emphasizes the “promotion of decent work, the fight against unemployment and underemployment, as well as addressing the challenges of informal labor are essential elements for achieving economic development with equity”;

CONSIDERING:

The focus of democracy-building efforts within the Republic of Haiti, including the Organization’s Permanent Council Working Group on Haiti, has remained primarily on security;

The preeminent budget item of the Government of Haiti has remained the expansion of security services, which has stifled the capacity of the Government to

provide proper economic opportunities to its citizens;

The lack of ability to secure an economic future has driven an increase of labor in the informal sector and criminal activity within Haiti, which has amplified the perpetuating factors of the security crisis;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the estimate of the World Bank, nearly 15% of the Haitian population remains unemployed, with that number rising to 37.5% among youth (ages 15-24), as of 2025;

That according to a 2025 report by Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics and the Bank of the Republic of Haiti, the Haitian economy has remained stagnant since 2018, with rising levels of poverty and a shrinking middle class;

By this lack of economic development has led to a decrease in domestic economic activity, with the value of Haitian exports shrinking to a fraction of the value of Haitian imports;

By the lack of opportunity and security in Haiti has led to a considerable, continued exodus from the Member State, which has numbered more than 1.4 million people in 2025, according to the International Organization for Migration; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2982 (LII-O/22), adopted by the General Assembly on October 6, 2022, affirming the necessity of hemispheric cooperation in preserving democracy and combatting food insecurity;

CP/RES. 1214 (2414/23), which established the Permanent Council Work Group on February 16, 2023, to address security concerns in Haiti and develop a continuous body to facilitate dialogue with Haitian authorities;

AG/RES. 3039 (LV-O/25), adopted by the General Assembly on June 27, 2025, which reaffirms the necessity of concrete solutions to address urgent institutional crises in Haiti,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the successes of the Permanent Council Working Group on Haiti as a mechanism to coordinate a concerted effort to regularly address the situation in the Republic of Haiti;
  - a. To recognize the resultant successes in expanding security capacity in Haiti

- and assisting Haitian authorities in the matter of institution-building;
- b. To acknowledge the necessity of a parallel working group to better address the social and economic instability in Haiti;
  2. To encourage all Member States, to the extent of their resources and capacity, to collectively contribute to the economic development and recovery of Haiti, and consider the development intents of the Haitian Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Social Affairs and Labour, and other relevant ministries;
    - a. To note the emphasis on the creation of economic opportunities for working-age Haitians and the necessity of addressing second-order social ills deriving from a lack of economic prosperity;
      - i. To acknowledge and assist the Haitian diaspora within Member States to assist in the investment and development of the Member State, including the possibility of voluntary repatriation for Haitian citizens;
    - b. To consider cooperation alongside the private sector in both Haiti and Member States, as well as facilitating cooperation between both sectors as a means of furthering investment and job creation within the Republic of Haiti;
      - i. To further consider facilitating cooperation between the educational institutions of Member States and the institutions of the Republic of Haiti to foster further vocational training and integral development;
  3. To request the Permanent Council establish by April 30, 2026, a Working Group of the Permanent Council (“Work Group to Assist Haitian Economic Recovery”, “Work Group”), and convene regular meetings of the OAS on integral development within Haiti; and, in establishing the Working Group, to be guided by Article 15 of the Statutes of the Permanent Council and Articles 12 and 25 of the Rules of Procedures of the Permanent Council;
    - a. To request the Work Group examine the possibility of expanding economic cooperation between Member States and the Republic of Haiti as a means of fostering investment, expanding work and vocational opportunities for Haitian citizens, and support economic institution building within Haiti;
      - i. To further require the Work Group to ensure the inclusive participation of Haitian stakeholders in facilitated arrangements;
    - b. To further request the Work Group be open to the participation of all member states, and chaired by
    - c. To invite the Government of Haiti to establish a permanent, ongoing dialogue with the Work Group as to facilitate economic opportunities within the country for Haitian citizens as well as maintaining a constant line of communication and cooperation, persisting through changes in authorities;
    - d. To invite parallel intergovernmental organizations such as the United



**EXPANDING VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HAITIAN YOUTHS**

Special Committee

Topic no. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, where all States “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 77 of the Geneva Convention, which states that all parties to a conflict shall ensure children “do not take a direct part in hostilities and, in particular, they shall refrain from recruiting them into their armed forces”;

TAKING NOTE OF:

Past OAS initiatives and councils, such as The Permanent Council Working Group on Haiti, aiming to stabilize and aid the Republic of Haiti;

RECOGNIZING:

A February 2026 report by UNICEF highlighting that child recruitment into armed gangs in Haiti has risen three-fold in the past year primarily because of internal displacement and a lack of economic opportunity; and

AWARE OF:

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) pre-existing programs in Haiti, especially the WASH initiative to support child sanitation and the Prevention and Rehabilitation Program Against Children and Youth Recruitment (PREJUNES) program that establishes vocational training institutes in Haiti to prevent child recruitment by gangs,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all Member States, the United Nations and UNICEF for their active participation in aiding and stabilizing Haiti.
2. To call a conference of qualified professionals of diverse backgrounds for the purposes of composing an actionable report on expanding vocational training for children in Haiti with respect for national child labor laws.
  - a. To direct the focus of the conference to focus on expanding and bolstering the pre-existing PREJUNES program’s focus on youth vocational training.



**STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY IN  
HAITI THROUGH THE DEPLOYMENT OF SKILLED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL**

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 44 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which affirms that “The Member States agree that technical and financial cooperation... should be based on the principle of harmonious, balanced, and efficient development, with particular attention to the relatively less-developed countries, so that it may be a decisive factor that will enable them to promote, with their own efforts, [their] improved development”;

Article 33 of the OAS Charter, which states that development “should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order”;

Article 3 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that “Member states, determined and committed to combating the serious problems of poverty, social exclusion, and inequity and to address their underlying causes and their consequences, have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for achieving development with social justice for their peoples”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 3039 (LV-O/25), which affirmed the need for coordination of inter-American and international cooperation to respond to the major challenges faced by Haiti, and confirmed Member States’ commitment to providing “coordinated security, humanitarian, and electoral assistance to Haiti”;

The OAS Secretary General’s speech (August 20, 2025) on the critical need for action in Haiti, supporting a “Haitian-led roadmap for stability and peace”;

The 2025 conference on “Finding Urgent Solutions for the Haiti Security Crisis,” organized by the General Secretariat of the OAS, the transitional Government of Haiti and the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the OAS, which recognized the severity of the crisis in Haiti, supported the security roadmap recovery plan, and called for stronger cooperation among the OAS member states;

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The barriers to business activity, commerce, foreign investment, and trade in Haiti, as described by the United States International Trade Administration (2024), such as gang violence, corruption, limited supplies, and political instability;

The Council on Foreign Relations report, "Haiti's Troubled Path to Development" (2025), which notes that almost half the population are experiencing acute hunger, and the whole country is suffering from widespread poverty, violence, and inadequate economic opportunities;

The UN Human Development Index ranking for Haiti at 166 out of 193 (2025), indicating Haiti's vulnerable status as one of the poorest countries in the world;

The 2021 findings of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on the barriers to healthcare in Haiti, including limited medical infrastructure, healthcare professional shortages, and limited access to medical services;

The dangerously high unemployment rate, especially among the young, documented in World Bank statistics (2024), and

#### ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the UN Support Office for Haiti, which strengthens institutional capacities through a humanitarian and human rights approach with full respect for Haitian leadership;

The World Bank's Resilient Corridors Project in 2025, which helped restore Haiti's transportation infrastructure, along with its ongoing Country Partnership Framework for FY25-FY29, which focuses on restoring economic growth and governmental stability;

The work of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to launch a recovery and development plan for 2025-2030 in collaboration with the Haitian government;

The ongoing OAS initiative to support a Haitian-led roadmap for stability, peace, and economic recovery;

Member State participation in Haitian recovery efforts, such as Uruguay's contribution of security specialists and troops to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH),

#### RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the Member States for their continued commitment to Haiti, as evidenced in the OAS's Haiti Roadmap and Institutional Strengthening Plan of 2025, which lays out a five year process for promoting peace, security, institutional development, governance reform, and economic recovery.
2. To contribute to this effort by encouraging Member States to nominate their own development specialists to join an OAS Network of Experts, whose members will serve on Technical Assistance missions and provide targeted support for key components of the five year Plan for economic recovery:

- a. Experts should not only be nominated by Member States but also be recruited from the Haitian diaspora;
  - b. Candidates should be screened by an OAS Review Panel, based on required qualifications including prior work in the Caribbean or other developing economies, and experience in post-crisis recovery environments;
  - c. Candidates should hold no political office in any Member State, to ensure that there is no political bias or conflict of interest;
  - d. The Haitian government will have the ultimate say in determining areas of need for technical assistance, and in choosing the most qualified experts to fit their needs.
3. Members of the OAS Network of Experts will participate in virtual and on-the-ground technical Assistance missions to:
- a. Provide guidance to Haitian private business owners and managers to help them restore the health, productivity, and financial stability of local companies;
  - b. Work with Haitian government agencies to implement post-conflict best practices in law enforcement, job creation, trade restoration, infrastructure reconstruction, and rebuilding education and health care systems;
  - c. Coordinate their operations with other humanitarian and development actors, including the United Nations, the African Union, and the World Bank.
4. The work of the OAS Network of Experts will take place in three phases, with the goal of step-by-step progress toward economic recovery:
- a. Phase One (Years one and two): Strategic Planning and Remote Collaboration:
    - i. Select members of the OAS Network of Experts;
    - ii. Conduct remote needs assessments and collaboration through virtual training programs and consultation between Haitian representatives and OAS experts
    - iii. Build Haitian buy-in and leadership through cultivating relationships and mentorship connections;
    - iv. Coordinate strategic planning with other international organizations contributing to Haitian economic recovery efforts.
  - b. Phase Two (years two through three): Hybrid Support and Tailored Outreach
    - i. Initiate limited on-the-ground advisory and collaboration visits by Network of Expert members once security conditions in Haiti are adequately stabilized, as determined by the Haitian government and the OAS;
    - ii. Continue remote training and consultation to support Haitians in implementing projects in areas such as short-term job creation, school and health clinic reopenings, restoring internal trade links, and infrastructure rebuilding;
    - iii. Collaborate with Haitian government officials and international donors to develop plans for moving to coordinated on-site work.
  - c. Phase Three (years four and five): On-Site Economic Recovery
    - i. Fully deploy the Network of Experts on-site when violence has substantially decreased and security systems are reliably operational, as determined by

consultations among the Inter-American Defense Board, the OAS Gun Suppression Taskforce, and the government of Haiti;

- ii. Obtain approval from Haitian government and civil society representatives for all economic reform, reconstructing, and developmental initiatives;
- iii. Work with local businesses, public service institutions, and export producers on long-term projects to strengthen international trade, rebuild a skilled workforce, rationalize business and commercial law, improve disaster preparedness, and promote infrastructure resilience.

5. To call on OAS bodies to support the work of the Network of Experts:

- a. The Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) should share its best practices and expertise in phased economic recovery and development;
- b. The Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) should support international and Haitian efforts to create a safe environment for economic activity, the operation of relief efforts, and the protection of key infrastructure and institutions.

6. To propose that funding be requested from the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, the European Union, willing Member States OAS observer states such as Spain and France, NGOs such as Catholic Relief Services and Horizon Global Partners, and private corporations such as Family Health International 360, Chemonics International Inc, Bering Supply Solutions, Tetra Tech Inc, The Coco-Cola Foundation, and Carnival Cruise Line.

7. To recommend that the assessment of the Network of Experts’ impact be folded into the overall evaluation and monitoring system for the Haiti Roadmap program.

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS**

Special Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Republic of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes: “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 34 of the OAS Charter, which states that “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development”;

Article 14 of The Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that “Member States agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty in the Hemisphere, and to take the appropriate measures to further these objectives”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/79/443 (2024), known as the “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition”, which recognizes “the need to safeguard food security and nutrition for all, including women, children, youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities and those living in vulnerable situations, inter alia, by promoting economic and social policies to counteract the adverse impact of economic slowdowns and downturns on efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, according to the World Bank Group, in 2024 nearly 700 million people currently live-in extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$2.15 a day, and it is projected that 622 million people (equivalent to 7.3% of the world's population) will continue in this condition by 2030, demonstrating a stagnation in global progress toward poverty eradication;

That, approximately one-fifth of the world's population resides in countries with high levels of income or consumption inequality, with these disparities concentrated primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, a region that, despite some progress, remains the most unequal in the world;

That, according to World Bank’s 2025 reports, the poverty rate decreased by 2.4 percentage points in 2024, measure at the international middle-high income line of \$8.30/day (PPP 2021), representing 25.5% of the population, the lowest level recorded. Despite year-on-year progress, monetary poverty is persistent, as the majority of poor households (between 58% and 76%) remaining in this condition over time;

That, within this broader context of structural inequality and persistent deprivation, the situation in the Republic of Haiti, as documented in United Nations reports, indicates that more than half of its 11 million inhabitants are currently experiencing acute food insecurity, amid conditions characterized by armed violence, sustained inflation, and declining national productivity;

That, according to 2026 United Nations report on the humanitarian situation in Haiti, the Haitian economy has experienced six consecutive years of decline. In the poorest neighborhoods of its capital, households allocate 65% of their spending to food purchases, four out of ten households experience moderate or severe hunger, and almost half have had to resort to debt to feed themselves. This situation is exacerbated in rural areas where farmers face shortages of agricultural inputs and unsafe conditions;

**RECOGNIZING:**

That, according to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), agronomy is a strategic sector for the State, is highly vulnerable to climate fluctuations, which reduce yields, generate food shortages and raise prices, affecting the most vulnerable population;

The ongoing efforts of the OAS, as reflected in the Haiti 2025 Roadmap: Towards a Haitian Roadmap for Stability and Peace with Regional and International Support, of the United Nations, through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Haiti 2023–2027; and of the World Bank, through its Country Partnership Framework for Haiti FY25–FY29, together with those of other international institutions and mechanisms, to promote economic development, reduce multidimensional poverty, and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda in the hemisphere, particularly in fragile contexts such as that of the Republic of Haiti; and

**RECALLING:**

AG/RES. 2956 (L-O/20) (2020), “The challenges to food security and nutrition in the Americas in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic within the framework of the Plan of Action of Guatemala 20291/2”, which reaffirms “that certain countries’ geographic location and climatic conditions, including susceptibility to natural disasters, inadequate arable land, and poor natural water supply, among others, militate against agricultural production and the achievement of food security and nutrition, particularly in, but not limited to, small island and low-lying coastal developing states. This situation can be improved with measures that introduce new agricultural and emerging technologies, including climate-smart agriculture with capacity-building support for domestic reforms and policies that would require technical and financial support from international financial and development institutions, where appropriate”,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend Member States for their continued support and contributions toward the restoration and recovery of the economy of The Republic of Haiti by pursuing agricultural development while advocating for food security.
2. To encourage international and regional organizations such as, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the The World Food Programme (WFP) to continue safeguarding food security and agricultural progress in the hemisphere.
3. To propose the design and implementation of the project entitled “Agricultural Laboratory for Economic Development in the Americas” (ALEDA), grounded in hemispheric collaboration and the application of biotechnology, with the aim of fostering economic development and mitigating

extreme hunger in Haiti through the generation of employment and the promotion of food security.

4. The project shall be supported by the following stakeholders:
  - a. A representative from the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development in Haiti (MARNDR), who will ensure national coordination and alignment with the agricultural policies of Haiti during the implementation of the project.
  - b. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) shall provide technical supervision and be responsible for agricultural coordination and the strengthening of national capacities in Haiti.
  - c. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide regulatory advice and guidance, ensuring compliance with international standards on food safety, sustainability, and biosecurity.
  - d. A group of experts in CRISPR-Cas9 technology and plant breeding, biosecurity, and agricultural biotechnology, which includes molecular biologists, plant geneticists, biosecurity specialists, and regulatory advisors, selected through an open hemispheric call issued by the Department of Sustainable Development of the OAS, which will allow the participation of qualified individual experts and companies specializing in biotechnology from the Americas.
  - e. A group of multinational companies with social purposes based in Haiti, with the capacity for nutritional transformation which will be responsible for the transformation of the Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).
  - f. A multinational company specializing in sustainable agro-industrial infrastructure with a social commitment, selected through a transparent international process.
  
5. The project shall consist of two phases:
  - a. Phase I: Project Design: Based on a feasibility study of the seed portfolio, aimed at defining and guiding the genetic modification processes to carry out:
    - i. To build specialized laboratories in CRISPR-Cas9 technology with international and regional cooperation, allowing the genetic modification process while guaranteeing that also sticks to strict scientific and regulatory reviews, ensuring full compliance with biosafety standards to safeguard human health.
    - ii. To evaluate the local seeds, their importance and performance in Haitian agriculture in order to select a number of key species that stimulate the agricultural sector while verifying their viability and future performance in accordance with the objectives, also will be defined the percentages of the product that the farmers will donate to the multinational companies in charge of manufacturing the Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), to return part of the help provided.
  - b. Phase II: Project Implementation:
    - i. The genetic modification process shall be initiated through the application of the CRISPR-Cas9 method to the seeds previously selected during Phase I; such process shall be conducted within specialized laboratory facilities and carried out by qualified experts.
    - ii. The government of The Republic of Haiti in collaboration with international organizations such as The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) shall subsidize the seed genetically modified to the 5% of the agricultural work force of Haiti with the condition of delivering a percentage of the final product to the next stage of the project and also will provide, with the

- coordination of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) technical support to the farmers.
  - iii. The farmers will start planting in the crops and will harvest the genetically modified nutrient-dense foods, thereafter The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti shall establish strategic alliances with multinational corporations with a social purpose and adequate industrial capacity, in order to support subsidized farmers in the processing and transformation of such crops into Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).
  - c. The project inaugural meeting will be held in the headquarters of the OEA in hybrid format, within six months of its approval, with the aim of establishing the initial technical framework. Subsequent follow-up meetings will be held every nine months in Haiti to assess progress and ensure effective implementation.
6. To request the necessary financial and technical assistance from:
- a. The Inter-American Development Bank.
  - b. The World Bank.
  - c. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.
  - d. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.
  - e. Voluntary and technical contributions from Member States.



Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_